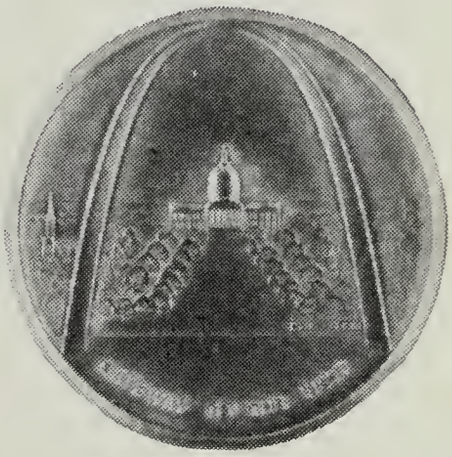
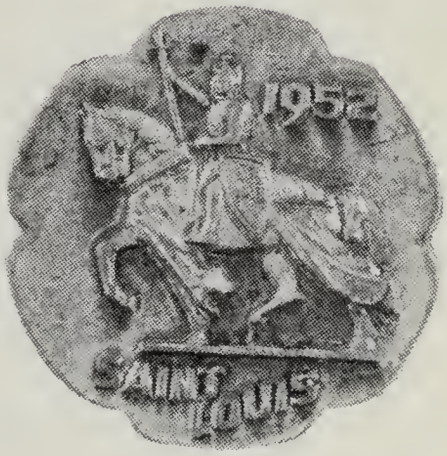
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME FOUR, NUMBER ONE JULY, 1979

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY





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THE M.N.S. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

This year the Missouri Numismatic Society is sponsoring the American Numismatic Association's annual convention. Because of the effort involved and time conflicts, we will not hold our own annual show. This is financially possible due to the proceeds which were earned through the sponsorship of the Central States' convention last year. Unlike the C.S.N.S., the A.N.A. does not divide its proceeds with the local sponsoring club. Therefore, all individual and club efforts are completely gratuitous.

We have made a number of substantial additions to our library which has become the finest numismatically specialized library open to general use in the region. Our most substantial acquisition, which is currently enroute from Italy, is the 29-volume reprint version of the British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins. This rather expensive set is the cornerstone for any library dealing with ancient coins. Our set is the only one available for use in the metropolitan area. No other copies are available in public or university libraries. Other library acquisitions include the following:

CATALOG OF OKLAHOMA TOKENS ..... Walker
CATALOGUE OF COAL COMPANY STORE SCRIP ..... Edkins
ATWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION TOKENS, 3rd ed. (1977 supplement) ..... A.V.A.
REGISTER OF THE CONFEDERATE DEBT ..... Thian
FINANCES AND PAPER MONEY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (Durst reprint) ..... Schuckers
THE PRESIDENT'S MEDAL (1789-1977) ..... Mac Neil
THE OBSOLETE BANK NOTES OF NEW ENGLAND ..... Wismer
WORLD WAR MILITARY CURRENCY ..... Schwan and Boling
CHRISTMAS CURRENCY ..... Ruehlen
THE HANDBOOK OF CHECK COLLECTING ..... Sowards
CURRENCY OF INDEPENDENT LITHUANIA ..... Karys
COINS OF SPANISH MULUK AL-TAWA' IF ..... Miles
DIE RITTER VON SCHULTHESS-RECHBERG'SCHE MUNZ-U. MEDAILLEN-SAMMLUNG ..... Erbstein
THE SCOTTISH COINAGE ..... Stewart
U.S. GOLD COINS - ANALYSIS OF AUCTION RECORDS: THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES (1854-1889); FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES (1879-1880) ..... Akers
STUDIES ON MONEY IN EARLY AMERICA ..... Newman
HISTORY OF THE FIRST U.S. MINT ..... Stewart
HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR ..... Nussbaum
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COINS MANUFACTURED IN U.S. MINTS (1793-1976) ..... U.S. Bureau of the Mint
MONNAIES FRANCAISES ..... Boudeau
EARLY HALF DOLLAR DIE VARIETIES ..... Overton
MARSDEN'S NUMISMATA ORIENTALIA ILLUSTRATA .. Album

THE SILVER COINAGE OF MASSACHUSETTS ..... Noe
ISLAMIC SURVEYS ..... Bosworth
COINS OF THE URTUKI TURKUMANS ..... Poole
THE EVER VICTORIOUS ..... Sultan
CATALOGUE OF MODERN COINS OF AFGHANISTAN ... Hamidi
CONTEMPORARY WORLD GOLD COINS ..... Durst
TRADE TOKENS, PAPER AND WOODEN MONEY OF SASKATCHEWAN ..... Tannahill
TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO ..... Bowman
TOKENS OF QUEBEC ..... Bowman
TRADE AND ADVERTISING TOKENS OF MANITOBA .. Stewart
CANADIAN TOKENS AND MEDALS ..... Hoch
STATE OF MING KNIFE COINS AND MINOR KNIFE COINS, vol. 6 ..... Coole
HISTORY OF JEWISH COINAGE ..... Madden
CZECHOSLOVAK COINS ..... Davis
CATALOGUE OF SCANDINAVIAN COINS ..... Hobson
SWEDISH COINS (1521-1968) ..... Tingstrom
THE COINS AND MEDALS OF THE VATICAN .. Sadow and Sarro
THE COINAGE OF MODERN GREECE, CRETE AND CYPRUS AND IONIAN ISLANDS ..... Gardiakos
SILVER AND NICKEL DOLLARS OF CANADA ..... Dushnick
LES MONNAIES CAROLINGIENNES ..... Prou
THE ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL WORLD (600 B.C. - 650 A.D.) ..... Mitchiner
MILITARY TOKENS OF THE U.S., vol. II ..... Curto
SUPPLEMENT TO INDEX TO TAMS LISTED MAVERICK TOKENS ..... Ruggeri

This year the librarian has maintained all previous subscriptions to the journals covering coins, medals, tokens, and paper money. Additionally, several journals published in foreign countries including the **FAR EAST JOURNAL** from Tokyo, Japan, and two Canadian journals are now sitting on our shelves. We are also considering a subscription to one or two British journals next year.

The slide program has grown with the purchase of a set of 300 slides from the Metropolitan Museum of Art sale. The Board has authorized the formation of a numismatic cabinet for the society. Donations of numismatic items will be appreciated.

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MISSOURI STRAWBERRY TOKENS

by

Michael Pfefferkorn

INTRODUCTION

The strawberry fields of southwestern Missouri have provided one of the most unusual and interesting contributions to the numismatics of this state. Nestled among the zinc and lead mining communities, a number of towns literally flowered as the farming of small plots yielded a small luscious red fruit that was highly prized in urban areas such as St. Louis. The need for mass labor to harvest the strawberries created a problem in calculation of wages based upon productivity. Then the token was introduced and it quickly became recognized as money.

The strawberry producers relied on urban markets to consume their perishable fruit. Access to the big city produce houses relied upon two developments, the perfection of the refrigerated freight car and the extension of the railroad into the Missouri Ozarks. By the 1860's, the first shipments of the berries were made from southwestern Missouri. The completion of rail lines by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad gave the farmers an opportunity to sell in St. Louis. The refrigerated car, although initially very expensive, had been developed to facilitate shipping of beer in the 1860's and 1870's. During the 1880's, producers' societies began to experiment with the idea and by the early 1890's mass shipments had become both economical and feasible. Since a considerable acreage in Jefferson County (approximately 30 miles from St. Louis) was devoted to strawberries, most of the Ozark crop went to cities in northern and eastern portions of the United States. In 1896, over 57,000 crates (each containing 24 quarts) were shipped from southwestern Missouri.

The strawberry adapted well to the rocky soil of the Ozarks. The fertility of the soil came from the fact that it was still virgin and had not had the fragile layer of compost used up or eroded away. The timberland was plentiful until the 1930's. By then other factors were also beginning to foretell the end of the strawberry era. In the early 1890's, one farmer estimated that he could earn a net profit of $500 from a crop taken from a single acre of land. Needless to say, many farmers turned to the little red berry for earnings to buy better land, send a son to school, or to pay the mortgage payments on his home.

The earnings touted in agricultural forums and reports did not come easy. Planting and harvesting were back-breaking stoop labor. Harvest time came in May and June. The pickers were local people trying to pick up some extra money during the harvest season. In some cases the whole family came out to the fields and the children who were too young to work were left to their own devices for entertainment. Migrant Mexican labor was also occasionally employed when local labor forces were inadequate.

Since the berry was fragile and could bruise easily, care was required in the picking. The berry stem was pinched about one-half inch below the fruit and then laid in the one quart box. Large containers were not used in order to prevent crushing the berry. The one quart containers were then packed into crates to further insure their safety. Damage by sun, dust, wind, or poor handling would reduce the grade and the price. The fields were harvested daily to prevent picking fruit that was over-ripe or under-ripe.

During World War I, labor shortages occurred, but the 1920's brought sufficient labor to see strawberry production at its peak. By the 1930's, the virgin timberlands had been cleared and the soil was being depleted of vital nutrients. The Depression caused a reduction in employment in the neighboring mining communities. Combined with a lack of job opportunities in the cities, there remained an adequate labor force for the spring harvest. The onslaught of World War II deprived the Missouri Ozarks of the needed labor which took jobs in urban factories or which was drafted. As population was drained from the southwestern part of the state, berry production ceased to be viable on a large scale. After the war, interest in berry farming declined since many area farmers had shifted to other more lucrative forms of agricultural production. An additional factor was the rise of the California truck farming industry.

After World War II, berry farming resumed in southwestern Missouri; however, the heyday of the strawberry era had passed. Markets shifted from St. Louis to Kansas City and Tulsa. Post-war inflation increased labor costs, and a quart of berries brought the picker five cents by the early 1950's. No recorded tokens can be reliably dated to the mid or late 1950's.

Tokens were introduced to the harvest operation by the close of the nineteenth century. The earliest numismatic reference to strawberry tokens occurs in **THE NUMISMATIST**. Dr. Benjamin P. Wright, in a supplement to his listing of "American Store Cards," listed a one tray token issued by the Bank of Sarcoxie (#1612). The 1901 article establishes a benchmark for dating the tokens. Turn of the century agricultural reports also verify the use of both metal and cardboard tokens including the fact that merchants redeemed these tokens thereby giving the tokens the status of a local currency.

All of the metal tokens appear to hve been used between 1895 and 1925, give or take a few years. The tokens restricted the need for the the flow of hard coin within the community in which they were taken in trade. The tokens also simplified bookkeeping and provided a payment system readily understood by itinerant and often illiterate pickers.

Tremendous quantities of tokens were manufactured judging from the fact that one grower in the Sarcoxie area alone sent about a quarter of a million quarts of berries to market in a single year. Denominations were usually One Crate (24 quarts), One Tray (6 or 8 quarts), and One Quart. Prior to World War I, pickers were paid at the rate of 1½ cents per quart. Thus, the laborer's reward for picking a full crate was only 36 cents. Labor shortages and inflation caused by the First World War caused wages to be increased to 3 cents per quart. This wage scale was standard until the Depression when prices dropped and the workers only received 2 cents per quart.

Many of the tokens were backed by or issued by local banks to facilitate loans and other cash transfers without having to supply hard coin. This also meant a degree of security for farmers on payday. Because of their widespread usage and bank backing, the tokens were accepted by local merchants in lieu of cash; therefore, the tokens became, in effect, local coinage. In 1922, a Secret Service agent spotted tokens being used as cash in Joplin, Missouri. This was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury since a 1909 Federal statute prohibited the issuing of tokens for any amount under one dollar. Federal action may have ended token use by banks in the 1920's.

CATALOGUE

The numbering system is non-consecutive so that new finds may be added. Census figures from 1890 to 1920 are listed for reference.

AURORA:

Aurora was founded in 1870 but not platted until 1872. Located in the southeastern part of Lawrence County, its populations were 1890 - 3,482; 1900 - 6,191; 1910 - 4,148; and 1920 - 3,575.

The Aurora Merchants and Miners Bank was organized c. 1892 with a capitalization of $10,000. The first officers were G. W. Rinker, president, and W. B. Booth, cashier. By 1898, T. R. Roberts was president and D. B. Loy was cashier. Previously, D. B. Loy operated a planing mill and had been both a contractor and builder. The bank either went out of business or changed names by 1912.

As late as the 1950's, strawberries were still being produced near Aurora. A priest who grew up in the area reports that cardboard chits were used by at least one farmer c. 1949 - c. 1955. The tokens were approximately 2" x 1", had a denomination of six quarts, and were worth 5 cents per quart. As the market declined, the berries were trucked to produce houses in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri.

Obv. GOOD FOR / ½ / CRATE / MINERS & MERC / BANK / AURORA, MO.

Rev. blank

3. 33 mm. Round Aluminum

Presumably, one quart, six quart, and one crate denominations could exist in this turn-of-the-century series.

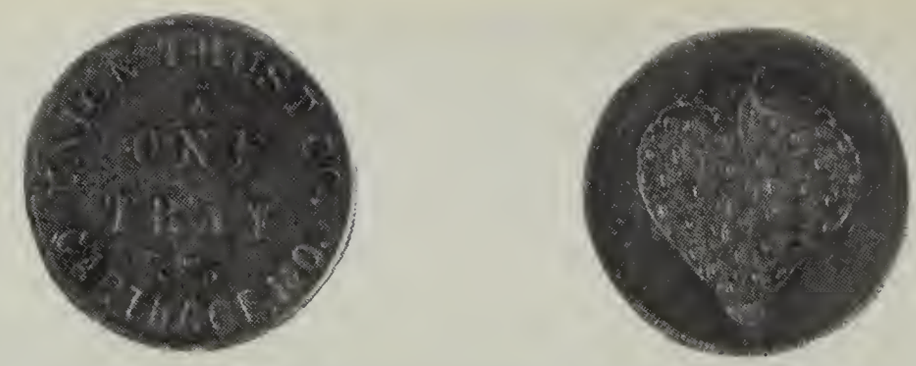
No description is available for the cardboard tokens of the 1950's.

CARTHAGE:

The county seat of Jasper County was founded in 1842 and was named for the ancient capital of Zeugitania which was located in modern Tunisia. Population statistics were 1890 - 9,962; 1900 - 9,416; 1910 - 9,483; and 1920 - 10,068.

The Union Trust Company was organized c. 1913 and was in business as late as 1931. In 1914, J. H. Staley was president and J. C. Wyatt was secretary. By 1931, the officers were J. D. Harris, president, and Charley L. Bollinger, secretary. All of the Union Trust Co. one tray tokens have been counterstamped C S A which stands for Carthage Strawberry Association. Apparently, the Union Trust Co. went under during the Depression. The strawberry grower's association may have then taken over the responsibility of handling the tokens. It is possible the change occurred in the mid-20's after Treasury Department opposition to bank issuance of a monetary token. This counterstamp is frequently misinterpreted as standing for the Confederate States of America.

In 1922, the production in the Carthage area was increased due to the "Carthage Strawberry Plan." The local chamber of commerce in co-operation with the Missouri State Horticultural Society and the Carthage Strawberry Growers Association supplied 247,250 strawberry plants to area growers. The plants were supplied at $2.50 per thousand. This was to be repaid out of the first picking of the berry crop. This plan added approximately one hundred additional acres of production in the Carthage vicinity.



Obv. UNION TRUST CO. / ONE / TRAY / CARTHAGE, MO.

Rev. (strawberry)

7. 31.0 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. UNION TRUST CO. / ONE / QUART / CARTHAGE, MO.

Rev. (strawberry)

8. 21.6 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. UNION TRUST CO. / ONE / TRAY / CARTHAGE, MO. (ctstp. CSA)

Rev. (strawberry with large leaves and coarse skin) (ctstp. CSA)

9. 25 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. UNION TRUST CO. / ONE / TRAY / CARTHAGE, MO. (ctstp. CSA)

Rev. (strawberry with small leaves and smoother skin) (ctstp. CSA)

10. 25 mm. Round Aluminum (small denticles on border)

Obv. UNION TRUST CO. / ONE / TRAY / CARTHAGE, MO. (ctstp. CSA)

Rev. (strawberry with small leaves and smoother skin (ctstp. CSA)

11. 25 mm. Round Aluminum (large denticles on border)

Note: Larger denominations may not have been used.

DUENWEG:

The Duenweg State Bank, organized c. 1913, was a correspondent of the Joplin National Bank, another issuer of strawberry tokens. The officers were D. E. McDowell, president; F. B. Wilkinson, cashier, in 1914. In 1931, the president was H. W. Sterling, and the cashier was Norman W. Agur.

No population figures are listed for Duenweg in 1890 and 1900. Figures for 1910 and 1920 are 1,523 and 1,599, respectively. Dramatic fluctuations existed in later population statistics. The 1930 population was 2,535, and by 1940, it had dropped to 500. Evidently, both the bank and the town were casualties of the Depression.

Duenweg, which was named for a merchant and a promotor, was probably laid out some time between 1900 and 1910. It is located in the southern part of Jasper County.

Obv. DUENWEG / STATE / BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE / QUART

12. 23.3 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. DUENWEG / STATE / BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE TRAY / SIX QUARTS

13. 29.2 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. DUENWEG / STATE / BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE CRATE / 24 QUARTS

14. 35.8 mm. Round Aluminum

Note: All of the specimens that have appeared on the collector market come from a hoard offered for sale in the late 1960's. Virtually all of these tokens are in uncirculated condition and, therefore, may not have actually been used.

EXETER:

Exeter was founded in 1880 and was named after a city in England. It is located in the middle of the western half of Barry County. Census figures are given for Exeter since 1900. They were 438 in 1900, 375 in 1910, and 399 in 1920.

No data is available on the two issuers listed below. Possibly they were local farmers.

Obv. N. England / 1 quart

Rev. blank

15. 25 mm. x 50 mm. rectangular gray cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. N. England / 4 quarts

Rev. blank

16. 25 mm. x 50 mm. rectangular dark blue cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. N. England / 6 quarts

Rev. blank

17. 25 mm. x 50 mm. rectangular yellow cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. N. England / 1 crate

Rev. blank

18. 25 mm. x 50 mm. rectangular pink cardboard black printing

* * * * *

Obv. Not Transferable / C. C. Stubblefield / 1 quart

Rev. blank

19. 34 mm. x 58 mm. rectangular orange cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. Not Transferable / C. C. Stubblefield / 2 quarts

Rev. blank

20. 34 mm. x 54 mm. rectangular light blue cardboard black printing

Obv. Not Transferable / C. C. Stubblefield / 4 quarts

Rev. blank

21. 34 mm. x 54 mm. rectangular orange cardboard black printing

Obv. Not Transferable / C. C. Stubblefield / 6 quarts

Rev. blank

22. 34 mm. x 54 mm. rectangular gray cardboard black printing

Obv. Not Transferable / C. C. Stubblefield / 1 crate

Rev. blank

23. 34 mm. x 54 mm. rectangular yellow cardboard black printing

Note: All of the above tokens, #15 through #23, have square corners except #19 which has rounded corners.

JOPLIN:

Joplin, the largest city in Jasper County, was founded in 1873. It was named for Rev. Harris G. Joplin who established in 1840 the first Methodist church in Jasper County. The census figures are 1890 - 9,909; 1900 - 26,023; 1910 - 32,073; and 1920 - 29,902.

The Joplin National Bank was granted federal charter #4425 on September 29, 1890. The bank opened for business on October 1, 1890. The first president was Henry Newman, formerly of St. Louis. A. H. Waite was the first cashier. By 1912, A. H. Waite was president. He held that office as late as 1931. The company, later known as The Joplin National Bank and Trust Company, was consolidated with the First National Bank of Joplin on December 31, 1952. The current firm is titled the First National Bank & Trust Company of Joplin.

Obv. JOPLIN / NATIONAL / BANK / JOPLIN, MO.

Rev. ONE TRAY / SIX QUARTS

25. 29 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. JOPLIN / NATIONAL / BANK / JOPLIN, MO.

Rev. ONE CRATE / 24 QUARTS

26. 35 mm. Round Aluminum

Note: These tokens may be the ones that were reported as having been spotted by a secret service agent in Joplin in 1922. An article, published in the April, 1923 **NUMISMATIST**, verified that businesses other than the bank accepted the tokens like cash.

MARIONVILLE:

Marionville, located in southeastern Lawrence County, was founded in 1854. The town was named for Revolutionary War hero General Francis Marion whose guerrilla tactics earned him the nickname of The Swamp Fox. At one time the area was a mining boom town. The census statistics are 1890 - 1,250; 1900 - 1,290; 1910 - 1,272; and 1920 - 1,167.

Although strawberry tokens may have been used in or around Marionville, only canning tokens are currently known to exist.

MOUNT VERNON:

Mount Vernon, the county seat of Lawrence County, was founded in 1845. It was named after George Washington's home. The population statistics are 1890 - 720; 1900 - 1,206; 1910 - 1,161; and 1920 - 1,254.

The Farmers Bank of Mount Vernon was organized c. 1890 by William A. McCanse with capital of $25,000. The first cashier of the bank was J. Lindsey, but he was replaced by George A. McCanse about 1892. The McCanse Brothers had previously operated the McCanse Bros. General Store in Mount Vernon. By 1912, H. S. Fowler had become president of the bank although George A. McCanse remained as cashier at least until 1914. The bank probably ceased to exist in the 1920's or 1930's.

Obv. FARMERS' BANK / (strawberry) / OF MT. VERNON, MO.

Rev. ONE / QUART

27. 19 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. FARMERS' BANK / (strawberry) / OF MT. VERNON, MO.

Rev. FOUR / QUART

28. 20.6 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. FARMERS' BANK / (strawberry) / OF MT. VERNON, MO.

Rev. SIX / QUART

29. 25.2 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. FARMERS' BANK / (strawberry) / OF MT. VERNON, MO.

Rev. ONE / CRATE

30. 29.5 mm. Round Aluminum

NEOSHO:

Neosho, the county seat of Newton, County, was platted in 1839. Its Indian name has been variously translated as Main River and as Clear Water. The census tallies are 1890 - 2,000; 1900 - 2,725; 1910 - 3,661; and 1920 - 3,968.

The tokens which were reportedly used in Neosho c. 1923 have not come to light. The issues listed here may belong to a later era. No information is available on R. O. Stockton.

Obv. Not Transferable / R. O. Stockton / 1 quart

Rev. blank

31. 28 mm. x 53 mm. rectangular light brown cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. R.O. Stockton / 4 quarts

Rev. blank

32. 22 mm. x 55 mm. rectangular light yellow cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

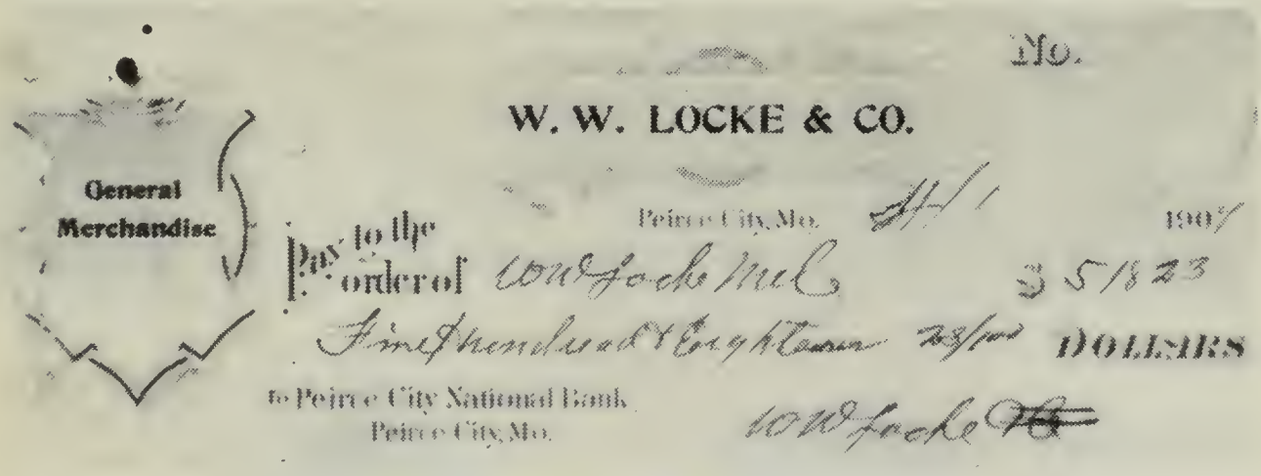
Obv. Not Transferable / R. O. Stockton / 1 crate

Rev. blank

33. 29 mm. x 54 mm. rectangular orange-pink cardboard black printing

PEIRCE CITY:

Peirce City, founded in 1870, is located in the southwestern corner of Lawrence County. It was named for Andrew Pierce, a president of the St. Louis & San Francisco (Frisco) Railroad Company. The spelling of the town's name seems to vary according to contemporary tastes. Public records as well as tokens use both spellings---Pierce and Peirce.



A typical company check signed by W. W. Locke

Old checks document the fact that the W. W. Locke Mercantile Company did business in Peirce City c. 1904 - 1909+. His only strawberry token was issued for an astounding five crates. At the picker's wage of one and a half cents per quart, the token was worth a dollar and eighty cents. Since no other denominations seem to exist, it is probable that W. W. Locke was a wholesale dealer in strawberries and dealt with farmers rather than pickers. He also issued a set of 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent, 50 cent, and $1.00 tokens for his general store. All of that series except the dollar token bear a picture of a rooster.

Obv. W. W. LOCKE & CO. / (strawberry) / PEIRCE CITY, MO.

Rev. FIVE / -*- / CRATE

34. 30.7 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

REPUBLIC:

Republic is located in the southwest corner of Greene County. The population statistics are 1890 - 160; 1900 - 856; 1910 - 884; and 1920 - 1,097.

The 1900 census lists an Edward E. Fuhr, a 38-year old carpenter, who lived in Republic Township in Greene County. He resided with his wife and two daughters.

Obv. ED. FUHR / 1 / BOX / REPUBLIG, MO.

Rev. ED. FUHR / 1 / BOX / REPUBLIG, MO.

35. 19.0 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

Note: Republic is misspelled on both sides of the token.

Obv. ED. FUHR / 2 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

Rev. ED. FUHR / 2 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

36. 19.4 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. ED. FUHR / 2 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

Rev. ED. FUHR / 2 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

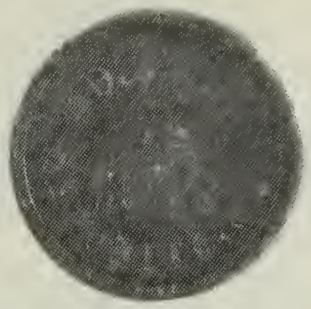
37. 20.4 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. ED. FUHR / 4 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

Rev. ED. FUHR / 4 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

38. 21.6 mm. Round Aluminum

Note: There are two varieties of this token: one with a plain circle and the other with a beaded circle.



Obv. ED. FUHR / 24 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

Rev. ED. FUHR / 24 / BOXES / REPUBLIC, MO.

39. 25.8 mm. Round Aluminum

Note: Most of Ed Fuhr's tokens which have been observed to date have a darkened or blackened surface which may indicate fire damage.

SARCOXIE:

Sarcoxie, located in the southeast corner of Jasper County, was founded in 1833. It was named for an Indian chief who lived in the area about the time of the arrival of the white man. His name means "the Rising Sun."

Census figures belie the economic activity generated by the strawberry although they show a fairly stable community in terms of size. The statistics are 1890 - 1,172; 1900 - 1,126; 1910 - 1,311; and 1920 - 1,023.

Sarcoxie introduced commercial berry growing to southwest Missouri in 1883. Shipping problems caused J. M. Rice, a newspaperman, to organize a society to ship the fruit some time around 1888. By 1891, the Sarcoxie Horticultural Association became the dominant shipping organization. During the early 1890's, few carloads were handled, but by the mid-1890's, shipments were sizeable. Over 100 carloads were shipped in 1896, and in the following year, 200 carloads were exported to the urban markets. At the turn of the century, 360 carloads were shipped during normal seasons in the Sarcoxie area. Berry farming remained an important part of the local economy until World War II created labor shortages that made strawberry production unmanageable.

The Bank of Sarcoxie was organized c. 1887 by John Harlan with capital of $10,000. About 1898, the firm was reorganized as Harlan, Boyd & Co. In 1900, the First National Bank of Sarcoxie was granted federal charter # 5515. Evidently, this bank was the successor to the original Bank of Sarcoxie. H. B. Boyd was president of the First National Bank of Sarcoxie as early as 1912 and as late as 1931. Recorded cashiers were C. R. Wallar (1912), J. R. Wyatt (1914), and H. H. Page (1931).

The Bank of Sarcoxie tokens are the only group that can be definitely assigned to the 1890's. This is possible due to the listing of a one tray token by Dr. Benjamin Wright in his series of articles published in **THE NUMISMATIST** in 1900 and 1901. More significant is the limitation of the Bank of Sarcoxie's existence to the nineteenth century. The discovery of an enormous hoard of these tokens in the building which formerly housed the First National Bank of Sarcoxie indicates that the successor bank continued to use these tokens during the early part of the twentieth century.

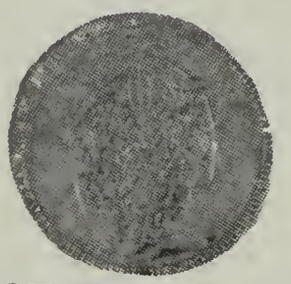
Die varieties indicate that there were at least three separate orders for the tokens. Considering the volume of berries produced within the immediate Sarcoxie vicinity, the number of tokens must have originally numbered in the several tens of thousands.

The different types are distinguished by the various ornaments that separate the parts of the obverse legend.

Obv. BANK OF / -*- /ONE / QUART / -*- / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of * + * on each side of the token separating the upper and lower lines)

Rev. (strawberry)

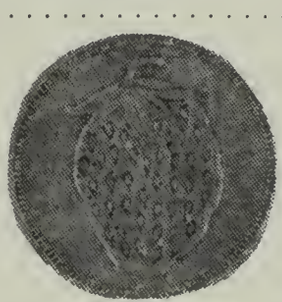
40. 25.1 mm. Round Aluminum



Obv. BANK OF / . . . / ONE / - · - / QUART / . . . / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of - + - on each side of the token; cross in a leaf pattern with an incuse cross in the center; 2nd line is straight)

Rev. (strawberry)

41. 25 mm. Round Aluminum



Obv. BANK OF / . . . / ONE / - · - / QUART / . . . / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of - + - on each side of the token; cross composed of five diamonds; 2nd line is curved)

Rev. (strawberry)

42. 25 mm. Round Aluminum

Obv. BANK OF / . . . . . / ONE / TRAY / . . . . . / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of - + - on each side of the token; cross in a leaf pattern with an incuse cross in the center; short, fat letters on 2nd and 3rd lines)

Rev. (strawberry)

43. 31.0 mm. Round Aluminum

Continued on page 19

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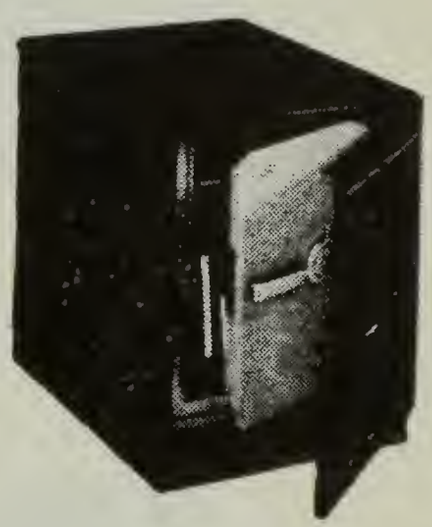

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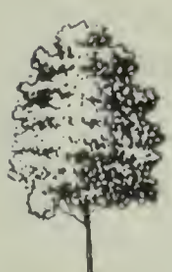

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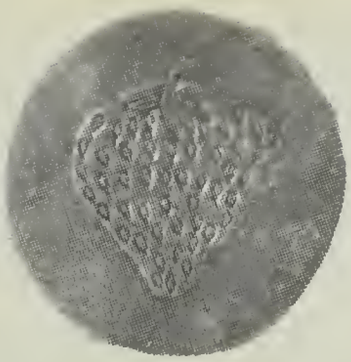

Obv. BANK OF / . . . . . / ONE / TRAY / . . . . . / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of - + - on each side of the token; cross composed of five diamonds; tall, thin letters on 2nd and 3rd lines)

Rev. (strawberry)

44. 31.5 mm. Round Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. BANK OF / . .) ' (. . / SIX QUARTS / . .) ' (. . / SARCOXIE
(an ornament consisting of ʔ on each side of the token)

Rev. (strawberry)

45. 33.5 mm. Round Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. BANK OF / . . . . . / ONE / (bowtie) / CRATE / . . . . . / SARCOXIE
(a double flower ornament on each side of the token separating the upper and lower lines)

Rev. (two strawberries on single stem)

46. 38.5 mm. Round Aluminum

SPRINGFIELD:

Springfield, founded in 1833 and named for Springfield, Massachusetts, is the county seat of Greene County. It is located near the site of the Battle of Wilson's Creek during which Union General Nathaniel Lyon lost his life. The census figures are 21,842 (1890); 23,267 (1900); 35,201 (1910); and 39,631 (1920). By 1904, Springfield was the headquarters of the Ozark Fruitgrowers Association. By 1940, this organization functioned as a co-operative and annually shipped one million quarts of strawberries.

Tokens were reportedly issued by Springfield banks and used c. 1923; however, no specimens are currently known to substantiate this claim.

OTHERS:

A myriad of small towns exist in the southwestern corner of Missouri. The counties of Barry, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, and Newton were heavy producers of strawberries. It is quite likely that pickers tokens from a number of towns will yet be discovered. Billings, Monett, and Verona were typical strawberry-producing centers for which no tokens are known.

The collector should be aware of the existence of cannery tokens from the same area. These tokens were paid out for buckets of tomatoes rather than for strawberries. For obvious reasons, they have been excluded from this article.

RARITY SCALE

3.	Rare	known only from a 1967 auction sale.
7.	Rare	only recently appeared on the market.
8-11.	Common	readily available from a now dispersed hoard.
12-14.	Common	readily available from a now dispersed hoard.
15-18.	Rare	known only in a museum holding.
19-23.	Rare	known only in a museum holding.
25-26.	Rare	known only from a 1967 auction sale.
27-28.	Scarce	exists in a controlled hoard.
29.	Common	several hundred pieces exist.
30.	Scarce	exists in a controlled hoard.
31-33.	Rare	known only in a museum holding.
34.	Common	a sizeable number have appeared on the market within the last few years.
35-39.	Scarce	Scarce in the full set of four denominations.
40-46.	Scarce	a massive controlled hoard exists which has not been released to public sale. Presumably, all types will eventually become common.

Note: The rarity scale is subject to change as new hoards are discovered, market interest increases, or known hoards are finally dispersed. A dispersed hoard is a large group of one type of token which has been sold off to numerous buyers so that no one person can control the market price. A controlled hoard is a large number of one type of token that is owned by one person who sells only a few at a time so that he does not lower the current market value.

CREDITS

The author is indebted to John Butler, the Abner Kreisberg Corporation, R. C. Lewis, R. Donald Miller, Father Kunkel, Loren Olson, and Tom Wall. For an in-depth history of strawberry growing as mentioned in this article, the reader should consult G. K. Renner's "Strawberry Culture in Southwest Missouri." Renner's essay provided some of the statistical data for this catalogue.

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A MISSOURI RECORD

A Continuing Report on Numismatic Items Related to Missouri

15. Obv. JOEL SWOPE'S / ONE / PRICE / SHOE HOUSE / 311 N. 4TH ST. / ST. LOUIS.

Rev. LIBERTAS. AMERICANA. / (head of liberty with cap behind) / 4 JUIL. 1776 (in exergue)

23.2 mm. Round White Metal (lead-based)

16. Obv. JOEL SWOPE'S / ONE / PRICE / SHOE HOUSE / 311 N. 4TH ST. / ST. LOUIS.

Rev. LIBERTY BELL / (liberty bell) ****** 1776 *******

23.2 mm. Round White Metal (lead-based)

Number 15 is listed as number 1082 in Benjamin P. Wright's **AMERICAN BUSINESS TOKENS.** Although Donald M. Miller lists a similar token struck in brass with a Continental soldier on the reverse; he does not record either of the tokens in his book, **A CATALOGUE OF U. S. STORE CARDS OR MERCHANTS TOKENS.** The Miller number for the brass token is MO #36. A variety of other reverses may also exist because they were promotional items manufactured during the nation's centennial. Similar tokens sold to Eastern merchants had additional reverses depicting the arms of Maryland, Independence Hall, the Capitol building, and Carpenters Hall.

The Swope Shoe Company originated in a partnership established in 1865 between Joel Swope and Joseph and David Levy. The firm was titled Swope, Levy and Co., dealers in wholesale boots and shoes. The company located at 41 N. Main St. until 1867 when it moved to 124 N. Main St. In 1868, a new partnership was formed between Joel Swope and his brother, Isaac who had been a dealer in sutler goods during the Civil War. Swope and Brother operated at 1012 Broadway from 1868 to 1870.

In 1871, Joel Swope was the sole proprietor of his business which had moved to 2012 Broadway. Later addresses were 1016 Broadway (1872), 112 N. 4th (1873-1875) and 311 N. 4th (1876-c.1880). About 1881, Meier Swope joined his brother's business which then became known as Joel Swope & Bro. This company was located at 311 N. 4th until 1887 after which the address was listed as 311 N. Broadway.

Joel Swope died in 1901. Meier Swope became head of the company which was renamed Swope Shoe Company in 1902. Excluding branch stores, Swope Shoe Company has been located at only three addresses - 311 N. Broadway (1902-1911), 922 Olive (1912-1937), and 905 Locust (1938-present).

HARRISON AND CRANE, MINEOLA MERCHANTS

Source material for this article was made available through the co-operation of the following people: Bill Crane, William L. Hamilton, and Don Lewis.

The site of Mineola was discovered by Daniel Boone while exploring the Loutre River, a tributary of the Missouri River. The Sallee's Branch, a small stream fed from a spring, led to the Loutre. Animals searching for minerals as well as water left trails leading to the spring. Boone named the area Loutre Lick, and the name remained until 1882 when the town of Mineola was laid out.

About 1800, the Spanish granted Nathan Boone a 460-acre parcel of land which included the spring. The area, Survey Number 1695 was adjacent to Survey Number 1740 granted to his father Daniel Boone. Survey Number 1740 contained the saltpetre caves later known as Graham Cave, an ancient Indian site, which is now a Missouri State Park.

Nathan Boone leased the land to Thomas Massey, who built a cabin near the "Lick" in 1813. After an Indian raid in which Massey's son was killed, the family left their farm. In 1821, Nathan Boone sold the land to Isaac Van Bibber, who expanded the Massey house into a tavern. The east room of the tavern was used for the first general store in Montgomery County. Until the arrival of the railroad, Loutre Lick served as an improtant stagecoach stop on the way westward.

On May 23, 1882, Harvey E. Scanland had a town laid out around the spring. The settlement was renamed Mineola, which supposedly means "healing water." It is more likely that the place was named for two girls - Minnie Scanland and Ola Gregory. The town's name has also been spelled Minneola.

Methodist and Baptist congregations were established in 1894 and 1896 respectively.

Between 1910 and 1930, the population varied between 128 and 137. The Depression took its toll, and by 1940, the population had dropped to 86. After World War II, the town stabilized with 70 people reported in both the 1950 and 1960 census figures.

In 1973, Mineola consisted of 24 houses, a general store, a post office, 2 churches, and a community center with an approximate population of 70.

The earliest storekeeper in Mineola was G. W. Taylor who was a grocer and postmaster between 1883 and 1889. He was apparently succeeded by Nathan A. Gibson in both occupations c. 1890. Gibson took on the job of postmaster as a full time occupation sometime in the 1890's. This may have been the result of the establishment of rural free delivery of mail by the federal government.

A competitor, Carroll & Snethen, was in business by 1889. A partnership was established between Messrs. Gibson and Russell by 1891. This may have broken up and given rise to the firm of J. E. Gibson who is recorded as a grocer and confectioner (1893-1898), dealer in drugs and notions (1912-1917), and grocer (1931). The other partner was P. M. Russell who operated a general store in 1898 and later addeda partner. This company, Russell & Hunter, was bought out by Crane & Harrison.

By 1891, Meritt, Barton, & Co. operated a general store. Apparently they sold out to the Graham Brothers by 1893 and they, in turn were bought out by W. A. Kilsick before 1898. W. A. Kilsick died c. 1899 and the store was taken over by Harrison & Crane, a partnership composed of A. Y. Harrison, B. R. Crane, and W. C. Crane. Harrison was the youngest partner (born in 1873). B. R. Crane and W. C. Crane were born in 1858 and 1857 respectively. B. R. Crane bought out the

Harrison interests in 1911 and the firm became Crane Brothers. Almost all of the tokens referred to in this article were struck for use in the 1899 to 1911 interval. The volume of tokens manufactured for the Harrison & Crane partnership was large enough so that the Crane Brothers had no need to have additional tokens made.

In 1916, B. R. Crane bought out W. C. Crane's share of the business. W. C. Crane then went into the implement business until his death in 1918. The company name was changed to B. R. Crane and Son in 1920. Although Crane had two sons, only the elder brother, Sam, actually worked with the store. In 1920, B. R. Crane purchased the store of T. V. Ham in Williamsburg, Missouri. The branch store was operated by Sam Crane until his death in 1963. The store is still run by Mrs. Sam Crane and his son, Bill Crane.

The Mineola store was handled by B. R. Crane until his death in 1939. The original branch was then operated by Crane's widow until 1956. The building has since been razed.

Tokens were used in both stores until the late 1940's.

SERIES I

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / - - - / MINEOLA, MO.

Rev. GOOD FOR / 2c / IN MERCHANDISE

1. 21 mm. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (bowtie) / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / (bowtie) / MINEOLA, MO. (legend in beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE (legend in beaded border)

2. 23 mm. Octagonal Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (bowtie) / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / (bowtie) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / $1.00 / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

3. 29 mm. Octagonal Brass

Note: This group of tokens has been classed as the earliest because of the use of the word **Merchants** rather than **Merchandise** in the legend. Although only three tokens are known to exist from this series, presumably a complete set was originally composed of 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 denominations.

SERIES II

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 2c / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

4. 21 mm. Round Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

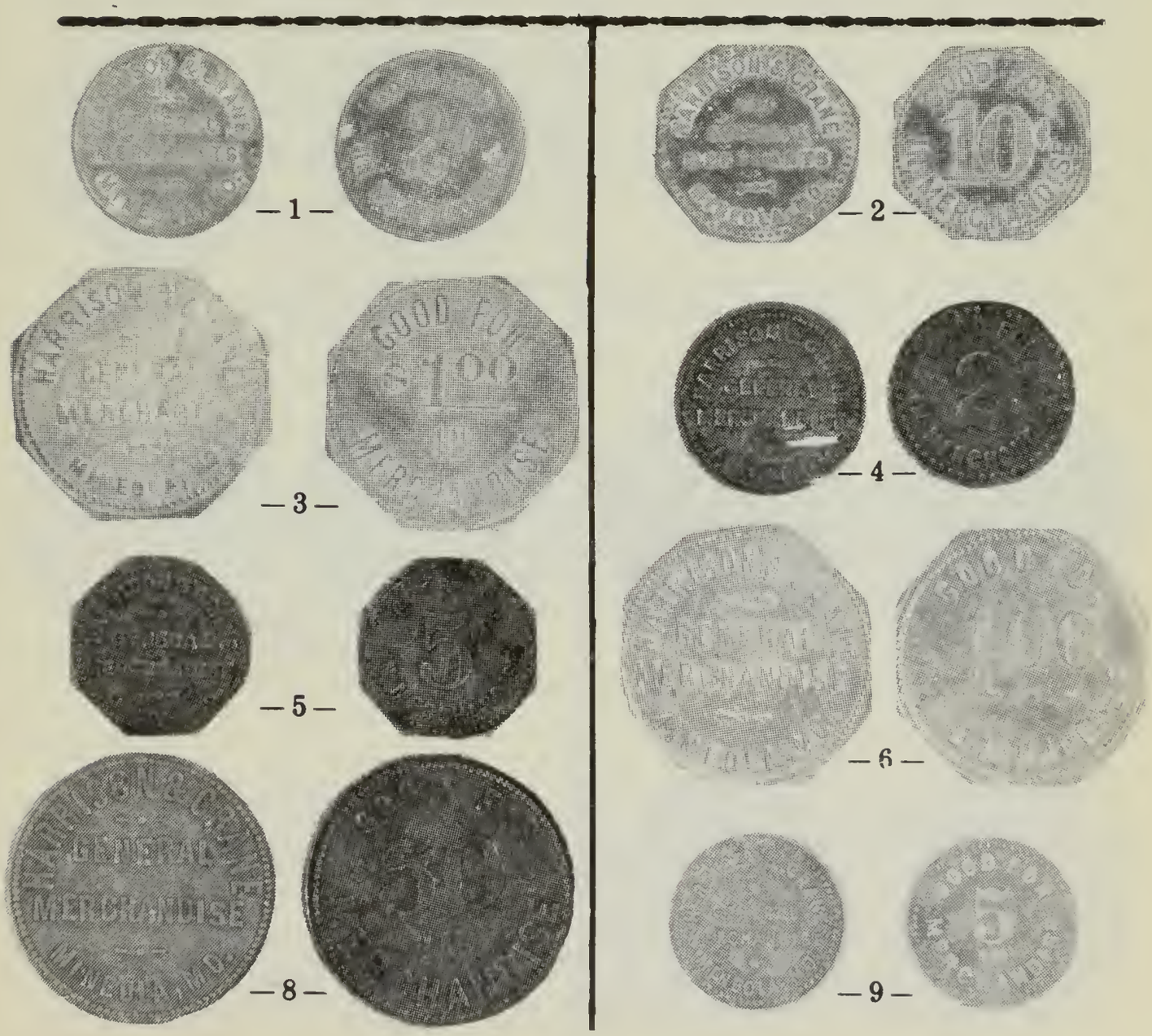
5. 21 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

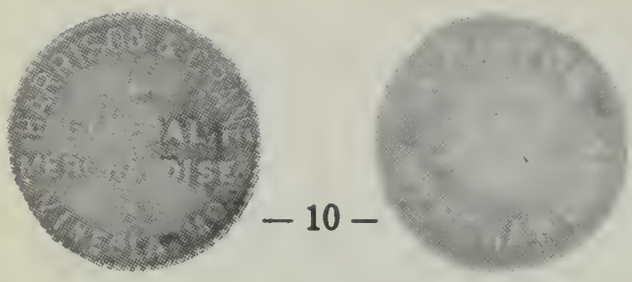
. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / $1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

6. 29 mm. Octagonal Brass





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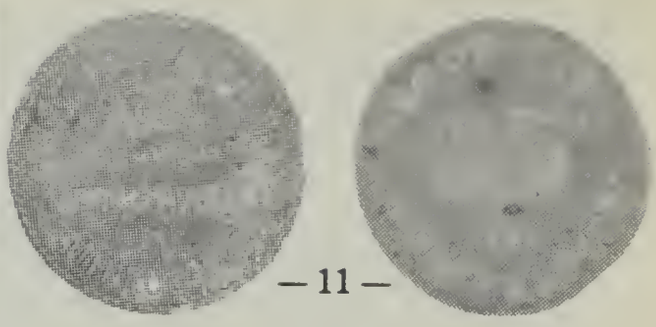

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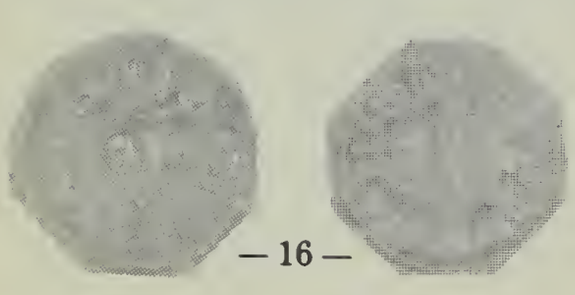

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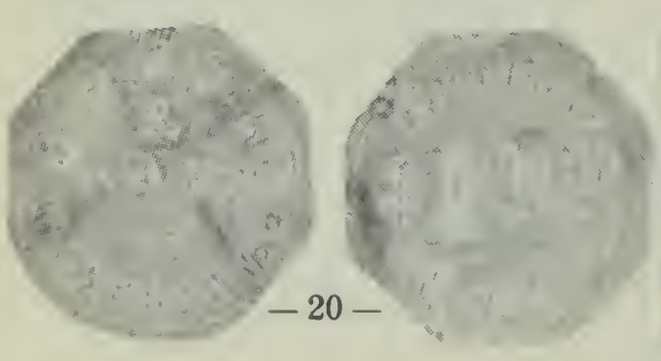

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SERIES III

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / -5- / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

7. 21 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / -50- / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

8. 30 mm. Round Aluminum

Note: These are evidently re-order pieces purchased separately.

SERIES IV

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (six-pointed star) / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / (six-pointed star) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

9. 20 mm. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (six-pointed star) / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / (six-pointed star) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

10. 25 mm. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (six-pointed star) / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / (six-pointed star) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 25 / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

11. 28 mm. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (six-pointed star) / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / (six-pointed star) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 50 / IN / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

12. 30 mm. Round Aluminum

SERIES V

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / (six-pointed star with rays) / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / (six-pointed star with rays) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

13. 25 mm. Round Brass

Note: This is evidently a re-order piece purchased separately. It is similar to the 10 cent piece in series IV except for the longer rays. It may be an error, but it is unlikely that the same type of die break would occur in two places.

SERIES VI

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / 1910 / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. . . GOOD FOR . . / 2c / -IN- / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

14. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / 1910 / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. .. GOOD FOR .. / (five-pointed star) 5c / -IN- / MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

15. 21 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / - - - / 1910 / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

16. 23 mm. Octagonal Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / 1910 / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 25c / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

17. 29 mm. Round Brass

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / 1910 / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 50c / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

18. 30 mm. Round Aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. HARRISON & CRANE / 1910 / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 1.00 / IN MERCHANDISE (beaded border)

19. 29 mm. Octagonal Brass

Note: This is the last series of tokens issued by the Harrison and Crane partnership. The 1910 date was used because the store was robbed of its tokens in that year. Harrison and Crane ordered the new series and refused to redeem any outstanding tokens of the older series. After the bag of stolen tokens was discovered under a bridge, they were placed into circulation again.

The successor firms had a sufficient supply of tokens; therefore, they only had need to order two denominations at a later date.

SERIES VII

Obv. B. R. CRANE / & / SONS / (diamond-bowtie-diamond) / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / $1.00 / IN TRADE

20. 29 mm. Octagonal Brass

SERIES VIII

Obv. B. R. CRANE & SON / - - - / MINEOLA, MO. (beaded border)

Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE

21. 24.5 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

WITTENBERG, A VANISHING RIVER TOWN

The editor wishes to express his thanks and appreciation to members of the L.C. Boehme family, especially Arnold E. Boehme, who supplied nearly all of the information for this article.

Wittenberg was founded in 1838 by German Lutheran followers of Bishop Martin Stephan. Wittenberg was one of four communities in Perry County, Missouri, organized by the "Saxons" who migrated to the midwestern United States at the close of the 1830's. Like many German-American towns, it was named after a city in the old country. The German Wittenberg was located in Saxony and was the site at which Martin Luther nailed the 95 theses on the church door. It was also the city in which the first Lutheran Bible was printed.

Wittenberg had a population of 129 by 1880. The population apparently changed little in the next two decades since records show populations of 114 in 1912 and of 87 in 1914. There must have been a sudden burst of prosperity during the war years because the 1920 census lists 269 inhabitants. At the turn of the century, Wittenberg was a bustling little town with such enterprises as a flour mill, a bank, two general stores, a cooperage, and a lawn furniture factory. The factory closed c. 1920. After larger mills took over local business, the bank closed down some time in the early 1920's.

L. C. Boehme and Adolph Thurm purchased one of Wittenberg's two general stores from its owner Otto B. Lueders about 1915. Other contemporary merchants included W. R. Mayhew, saloonkeeper; Theo. F. Militzer, blacksmith; Joseph S. Mueller, general storekeeper; and Weinhold Brothers, millers. Boehme and Thurm also managed the "boat landing," which came to life twice a week.

WITTENBERG, MO. BOAT LANDING, MID 1920's

Until the mid- or late- 1920's, most freight for merchants in Perry County was shipped from St. Louis by packet boats owned by the Eagle Packet Company of St. Louis. One boat left St. Louis on Tuesday night and landed at points along the Mississippi, going as far south as Commerce, a small town in Scott County, a few miles south of Cape Girardeau. The boat would make the return trip to St. Louis on Thursday, arriving some time on Friday. On the trip south, merchandise from St. Louis' wholesale houses would be transported to the merchants along the way. On the return trip poultry, eggs, hogs and cattle, and other produce would be carried to dealers in St. Louis. Another such trip was made when the boat left St. Louis on Friday night and completed the round trip some time on Monday.

Warehouses were located at each stopping place along the river. Someone at each landing tended the warehouse or the boat landing. At Wittenberg, all day Wednesday and all day Saturday, teamsters employed by the various merchants within a 15-mile radius would come to the warehouse to pick up merchandise for their employers and also to deliver the produce that was being shipped to St. Louis.

Negroes were employed to carry the freight from the boat to the warehouse. Since they could not read, an unusual system was used to identify a given merchant's merchandise. The ship's mate devised a comical name for each firm on the run: Boehme and Thurm was "Bumble-Bee;" Shuppan and Meyer of New Wells was "Sloppy Molly;" E. J. Fischer's Store of Altenburg was "Firefly;" R. E. Mueller's Store of Altenburg was "Man Overboard;" Joseph Mueller's Store of Wittenberg was "Johnny on the Spot;" and F. E. Goehring of Crosstown and Frohna was "Friendly Goose."

As the Negroes unloaded the freight, the mate read the label and called out his code name for the firm. For a sack of sugar destined for Boehme and Thurm's Store, he would call out "Bumble-Bee," which, in turn, was answered by a sing-song chant of "Bumble-Bee" from the warehouse to guide the dock hand to the proper location. If the next item was for Fischer's Store, the call "Firefly" and its response took the bearer to another location where Fischer picked up his merchandise.

About 1923, the partnership dissolved. L. C. Boehme took over the general merchandise business, and Adolph Thurm managed the boat landing and warehouse. Sometime about 1929, Boehme also took over the boat landing when Thurm moved to St. Louis.

WITTENBERG, MO. L.C. BOEHME & STORE

WITTENBERG, MO. INTERIOR OF BOEHME'S STORE

During the late 1930's, the Boehme family converted a part of the rear and side of the store into living quarters. L. C. Boehme passed away on November 7, 1940, and the general store was then operated by Mrs. Boehme and her youngest daughter, Bernice, who shortly took employment in Jackson, Missouri. The store closed in 1942.

The death blow to the town of Wittenberg was dealt by floods. An annual flood was expected by the townspeople who took them in stride, weathered them, and cleaned up the resultant mess. Normal floods did little damage; however, beginning about 1941 or 1942, flood levels began to reach higher and higher. Before 1940, a flood might reach to within two or three inches of Boehme's Store's floor. In 1943, however, four feet of water stood inside the store building. Flooding had made living in the store impractical. The property was sold and razed. The salvaged lumber was used by Gilbert Miesner to construct farm buildings.

The floods not destroyed businesses but also eventually caused severe damage to the church. A brick church, built about 1920 on a foundation about eight feet above the ground, managed to survive earlier floods. The 1973 flood was the

worst. Water levels were so high that the altar table and the keyboard of the pipe organ were inundated. The organ mechanism was ruined, and the altar was badly damaged.

After several annual onslaughts of the ravaging floods, homes became difficult to clean up and repair. Many residents gave up battling the floods and left. Wittenberg's population dwindled to a mere handful with a few mobile homes and some homes scattered along the hillside. The 1970 census listed only nine people.

WITTENBERG, MO. POPULATION SIGN, APRIL, 1977

Two tokens are known to have survived from Boehme and Thurm's store in Wittenberg. These "chips" were issued when the partnership was still active. However, they remained in use until the store closed during World War II. The reverses of the two tokens have distinctly different lettering. This would seem to indicate that two separate sets of tokens were manufactured for Boehme and Thurm. A reorder of tokens would indicate that the firm was rather prosperous in its early years.

A description of the two known tokens follows:

1. Obv. BOEHME & THURM / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / WITTENBERG, / MO. /

   Rev. GOOD FOR / 50c / IN MERCHANDISE

   30 mm. Round Aluminum

2. Obv. BOEHME & THURM / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / - / WITTENBERG, / - MO. - / - -

   Rev. GOOD FOR / $1.00 / - IN - / MERCHANDISE

   35 mm. Round Aluminum

MNS CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Monthly meetings are held on the third floor of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Building, Forsyth and Bemiston, one block east of the St. Louis County Courthouse, Clayton, Missouri.

- 1979 -

AUG. 28, 1979	Ken Thompson	Modern Mexican Silver Coins
SEPT. 25, 1979	Clem Rowe	Roman Republica Denarii - An Introduction
OCT. 23, 1979	Robert Knowles	English Pattern and Trial Coins
NOV. 27, 1979	Jim Moores	2 mini talks: St. Louis Baseball Immortals; Customhouse Medals
DEC. 18, 1979	- - -	Annual Christmas Party

- 1980 -

JAN. 22, 1980	Bill Vaughn	Vignettes on Confederate Currency
FEB. 26, 1980	Paul Leistritz	Gardiner Island Coinage
MAR. 25, 1980	- - -	Auction
APR. 22, 1980	Larry Marsh	Railroads and Numismatics
MAY 27, 1980	M. Pfefferkorn	Missouri History Reflected in Tokens and medals
JUNE 24, 1980	Eric Newman	Current Numismatics

OTHER LOCAL NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Monthly meeting of the St. Louis Numismatic Association is held at the community center at Westport Plaza on the first Friday night of each month.

Monthly meeting of the World Coin Club of Missouri is held every fourth Sunday at 1:00 in the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Building, Clayton, Missouri.

FUTURE MAJOR EVENTS

Nov. 9, 10, 11, 1979	World Coin Club of Missouri Annual Coin Show at the Holiday Inn North in St. Louis
Feb. 22, 23, 24, 1980	St. Louis Numismatic Association Annual Coin Show at the Marriott Motor Hotel, St. Louis
Aug. 8, 9, 10, 1980	Missouri Numismatic Society Annual Coin Show at the Marriott Motor Hotel, St. Louis

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